

**Another Synonym, Lepidoptera, Geometridae:** In the *Pan-Pacific Entomologist*, 1941, Vol. 17, p. 192, the Rev. Edward Guedet described the species *Lygris pulcherrima* from a single male taken at Cave Creek, in the Chiricahua Mts. of Arizona, July 4, 1930.

In 1949 (*Bull. Southern California Acad. Sci.*, XLVIII, 10), the author described as new the species *Azelina waltonaria* from a small series taken in the same Arizona mountain range and later (1951, *Bull. Southern California Acad. Sci.*, L, 54), transferred the species to the genus *Snowia* Neumogen, on the strength of the similarity of the female genitalia. My friends, Charles Hill of Glendale, Calif. and Dr. Edward S. Ross of the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco, remarked on the similarity of the above species and on a later trip to San Francisco Mr. Hill brought back an excellent drawing of *pulcherrima* Guedet as well as a sketch of the wing venation, showing the species to be an Ennomid and the same as *Snowia waltonaria* Sperry. *Pulcherrima* Guedet should then be transferred from the Larentid genus *Lygris* to the Ennomid genus *Snowia* and the synonymy should stand as follows:

*Snowia pulcherrima* Guedet  
*Lygris pulcherrima* Guedet  
syn. *Azelina waltonaria*, Sperry  
syn. *Snowia waltonaria*, Sperry

The author is much indebted to his friends Charles Hill and Dr. Edward S. Ross for the above correction.—JOHN L. SPERRY, Riverside, California.

**Spiders Feeding on Insects:** Recently Dr. Willis J. Gertsch identified a few spiders for me, collected as they were feeding upon insect prey. A female *Philodromus virescens* Thorell was taken while feeding on an alfalfa caterpillar, *Eurymus eurytheme* (Bdv.), in an alfalfa field at Erda, Utah, September 12, 1951. A female *Misumenops celer* Hentz was found while feeding on a one-fourth grown prominent larva, *Datana* sp., on a squawberry bush at Pahrant, Millard County, Utah, in an inactive sand dune area. Dr. G. E. Bohart was with me at the time this was observed, July 24, 1951. Dr. C. H. Curran named a syrphid fly prey for me as *Metasyrphus meadi* Jones. This was present on a home garden Compositae flower, being not quite dead from the attack of the

female spider, *Misumena vatia* Clerck. A larger female spider, *Habronattus brunneus* Peckham, was found while it fed on a beetle on a petunia flower in a home garden at St. George, Utah, June 15, 1951.

Spiders were rather numerous on flowers of a wild compositae, *Senecio* sp., upon which Dr. Bohart and I were collecting wild bees and other insects on May 17, 1951, a few miles north-west of Wellsville, Utah. A few of the many spiders taken in my insect net were saved. Dr. Gertsch identified these as: *Phidippus johnsoni* Peckham, a male *Aculepeira verae* Chamberlin & Ivie, *Habronattus brunneus* Peckham, *Icius similis* Banks, *Xysticus cunctator* Thorell, and *Chiricanthium inclusum* Hentz.

During the summer of 1943 predacious *Tarsotomus* sp. mites were present on recently dead honey bees, picked up in front of the hives of M. F. McCune at Delta, Utah. These mites were identified by Dr. H. E. Ewing.—GEORGE F. KNOWLTON, Logan, Utah.

**Leafhoppers in Abundance:** In Utah we frequently find the leafhopper, *Erythroneura ziczac* Walsh, and smaller numbers of related species of this same genus, so very numerous and active on Virginia creeper foliage that persons going thru doors on vine-shaded porches often become seriously annoyed due to the actively hopping leafhoppers lighting on their faces and even entering the nose or mouth. *Tamarix gallica* in parts of Utah has been similarly leafhopper infested by a larger green species. During the later part of September and much of October of 1950, an unusually heavy population of adult leafhoppers were present on each *Spirea* bush in one back yard at Logan. Specimens sent to David A. Young all proved to be *Typhlocyba rosae* (L.). Also, during late August and early September of 1950, squash and gourd vine foliage on one home lot at Delta, Utah, had foliage badly spotted by the feeding of very great numbers of a leafhopper; these Mr. Young identified as *Empoasca abrupta* De. L. In all of the cases here reported, the extremely numerous leafhoppers became conspicuously active and attracted visual and auditory attention whenever a passer-by approached their host plant. Leafhopper feeding damage also was commonly present wherever the above unusually high leafhopper populations were observed.—GEORGE F. KNOWLTON, Logan, Utah.